# Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1802. [No. 318


## Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

*At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room:—*

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

*Together with a large quantity of*

DRY GOODS,

*Among which are*

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hose,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Handkerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 6. Auctioneer.

## Public Sale.

*On FRIDAY,*

*At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

*A variety of DRY GOODS,*

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 10. Vendue-Master.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

*Also, quantity of fresh*

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 10. d

*JUST RECEIVED,*

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

Lemons and Limes,

which will be disposed of by the box or barrel on reasonable terms.

ABEL WILLIS.

*FOR HAVRE,*

The fine new ship

RICHMOND,

50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

## FOR SALE,

*On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,*

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

## SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

*Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,*

A supply of suitable GOODS

for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

## A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

## SPRING GOODS.

*JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.*

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

FIRST NOTICE.

*In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT MOORE,
*Secretary to the Commissioners.*
Richmond, June 6 3+

## Lands in Kentucky.

*To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.*

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

*Also,*

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Elqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

## FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork,

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

*FRESH FRUIT,*

*Just received and for sale by the subscriber,*

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

## FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

*WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,*

*Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and*

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price;—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.
Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill.

7th mo. 19. d

*Just Published,*

BY COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

*(Price one Dollar.)*

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.
July 30.

## John Gardner Ladd

*Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,*

Russia Sheetings,
Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,
German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,
Hyson,
Young Hyson and } *TEAS,*
Souchong
Tea table setts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molasses & Sugars }
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls.
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

*Also,*

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.
May 13. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

## *Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.*

*From London Papers to the 5th June, received at the Office of the True American, by the Britiſh Packet arrived at New-York from Falmouth.*

HAGUE, May 28.

Our Republic begins to aſſume a new complexion; there is more in it at preſent which reſembles the old rather than the new order of things. The *departmencial* governments ſmell a little of the *provintal* governments; each one ſeems to be more maſter on his own ground than for ſome months paſt; decent equality is again introduced; the citizens are returning to their appropriate claſſes; Magiſtrates, accuſtomed to rule, and who learnt to do ſo from experience—even old magiſtrates, are raiſed to their former ſtate of elevation; eſcutcheons, with all their quarters, are again exhibited to view; liveries once more adorn the backs of menials; ſeats of diſtinction for great men are again erected in the churches and playhouſes; the eccleſiaſtics are on the point of re-aſſuming the gown and band; the people are confined to their religion and their daily labor; the refactory, in all practical caſes, are ſent out of the country; all animoſities of party are exteriorally aboliſhed; the hand of fraternity is extended to our ancient ally Great Britain; amity and peace are eſtabliſhed with the Houſe of Orange; orange is the faſhionable colour; orange handkerchiefs, orrange ribbons, orange gloves, are the ornaments, as in times of old—and many other recent changes ſtrike the impartial ſpectator with aſtoniſhment, and leave him ample field for conjecture.

PARIS, May 26.

"*The Colony of* St. Domingo, *which has been ſo long in a ſtate of diſorder, is about to return to its former proſperity.—Its commerce has for ſeveral years been ſubject to no regulations. The French nation, to whom it may have been ſaid to belong excluſively, did not ſend a ſingle ſhip to it. It is neceſſary that the antient order ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed; but it muſt be reſtored gradually. It is proper to aſſign to the national and foreign commerce their reſpective parts, but prudence adviſes us to take ſuddenly from the one all that has been unfortunately given up to it, and to reſtore it to the other. We muſt wait the return of our antient habits. Our Manufacturers and Artiſts have yet to perfect their productions. The communication with England has removed ſome old wants and created ſome new ones. Articles neceſſary to the manufacture of the colonial productions muſt be procured. May not the Engliſh have introduced into* St. Domingo *ſome new proceſſes of real utility, or, during their ſtay in the Iſland, perfected their knowledge in ſeveral points of cultivation and manufacture?*"—Moniteur.

*General Leclerc has publiſhed an arrrtte, which is perfectly adapted to the preſent circumſtances. It neither takes every thing from foreigners nor gives every thing to the French. But a deduction of one half granted to the latter are the import duties, which his an encouragement tho, will doubtleſs have very decided effects.*

LONDON, May 30.

General Murat is arrived at Nice from Naples. Accounts from that city ſtate, that the whole of Eaſtern Italy is threatened with abſolute death, which is to be aſcribed to the exceſſive dryneſs of the ſeaſon.

The emigrants are pouring into France from all quarters of Europe.

We are pleaſed to notice that overturs have been made during the week from Bonaparte to our government, relative to the ſettling of a Commercial Treaty between the two nations; and are aſſured that arrangements are making to carry the ſame into effect. By this it ſhould appear the Grand Conſul is deſirous of maintaining that peace the wiſdom of his councils and that of St. James's has ſo happily brought about. Commercial commiſſioners will ſoon be appointed.

In Caermarthen market. Good Veal ſells at 2 ½d per lb. Lamb at 4d. Beef at 2d, Mutton 6. and Butter at 8d. per lb.

Letters from Liverpool ſay that the trade of that place is totally at a ſtand in conſequence of the unſettled ſtate of the Weſt India Iſlands, and ſhould not a new ſource of trade be ſhortly opened to the merchants, the moſt diſtreſſing conſequences are likely to reſult. During the war Liverpool increaſed in wealth, and in population nearly a third, but is likely to be reduced a double proportion by the peace.

On Wedneſday an expreſs arrived at the Earl of Lonſdale's houſe, in Charles ſtreet Berkley ſquare, from Comberland, with intelligence that his lordſhip died on Sunday night, after eight days ſevere illneſs, of a bowel complaint, with which he has long been inflicted.

It appears by accounts from the Mediterranean, that a rebellion lately broke out in the Empire of Morocco, againſt the Emperor, and the inſurgents were headed by the Emperors nephew, who has however been defeated, with great loſs. The particulars of the battle are contained in the following extract of a private letter:

"Tangiers, May 19. We have this day received intelligence of an action having taken place between the Emperor of Morocco, and his nephew, in which the latter has been completely defeated with great loſs; it is already known that there are 5000 killed, 2400 taken priſoners, beſides an immenſe number wounded.—The Emperor ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the very great aſſiſtance he received from an officer who arrived at the camp the night before the action and requeſted the Emperor to accept his ſervices. He had the command of a ſquadron of horſe, and contributed iu a great meaſure to defeat the enemy. It is expected that this week will put an end to the war as ambaſſadors are now going from the Emperor in anſwer to terms propoſed by the Nephew. We learn that the officer who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much belongs to the city of London Light Horſe and that he is deputed from ſome of the principal merchants in that city, to procure the releaſe of two ſhips detained by the Emperor of Morocco. We are happy to find, that in conſequence of his great ſervices on the occaſion the Emperor has lent a favorable ear to the object of his miſſion. The Emperor has already conferred ſome diſtinguiſhed honors upon him."

*Extract of a private letter from Paris, May 27.*

"However the general wiſh may be for the prolongation for life of Buonaparte's Conſulſhip, the people do not appear very eager (at leaſt at Paris) to repair to the Notaries, where the regiſters are depoſited, in order to ſign them. One of the Notaries, in the moſt frequented part of Paris, had only received yeſterday which was the ſixth day after the opening of the Regiſters, nine ſignatures; of thoſe nine, there were only four who added a wiſh that Bonaparte ſhould nominate a ſucceſſor; a fifth expreſſed a deſire that the conſulate ſhould be hereditary. This tardineſs in ſigning the regiſters is attributable to a variety of cauſes.

June 3.

We laſt night received Paris Journals to the 31ſt ult. Their contents are by no means intereſting. We have, however, made ſome few extracts, rather to prove the truth of our aſſertion, than as a diſplay of importance. The inſurrectional movements in the Valais are not yet entirely reduced. The cold has this ſeaſon been as exceſſive in Germany as in Great Britain; the ſnow in ſeveral places was one foot thick, and ſome trees were broken down with its weight. A plan of a conſtitution for Switzerland has been preſented to the Notables by the Committee of Berne. The Tiers Conſolide are at 55f. 60c.

A private letter from Paris, dated 30th May, and received by yeſterday's Mail, contains the following paſſages:—The Hereditary Prince of Orange is gone to London; he was well received on his arrival here, but a viſible coolneſs took place, ſhortly after, between him and Bonaparte. It is variouſly accounted for; but the following is whiſpered to be the real cauſe:—Bonaparte, it is ſaid, held out ſome diſtant hopes to the young Prince, that he might, ONE DAY, be reſtored to a certain and conſiderable portion of his birth-right; and it is well known, that within theſe two months, emiſſaries have been diſpatched from Paris to the different States of Holland, for the expreſs purpoſe of feeling the pulſe of the Batavians, and of recommending Schimmelpenninck to them, as a Chief Magiſtrate, under the ſtyle and title of Firſt Conſul, Bonaparte reſerving to himſelf the office of Vice-Conſul over him. It is thought here that the Prince is gone to London, in order to ſolicit, once more, the interference of that government in his favor!!! June 4.

Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 30th of April, ſtate, that the Beys depoſed by the Porte, who fled to Upper Egypt, are in open inſurrection againſt the Grand Vizier. They inſiſt upon being reinſtated in their former authority. The Britiſh Generals are ſaid to have declared, that they will by no means intefere in this matter, nor afford any protection to the refractory Beys. The Turkiſh commander, Oſman Effendi, was on his march againſt the inſurgents when theſe accounts came away, with a conſiderable body of troops, which the Grand Vizier had ordered to be re-enforced by detachments of freſh troops, who are to form an army of reſerver. This ſituation of affair cauſes much diſcontent at Conſtantinople.

The inſolence and cruelty of the Barbary States have long been a ſubject of regret. The Maria, Barber from London and Leghorn for Naples, has been taken by ſome pirates in the Mediterranean, who after having murdered all the crew, plundered the veſſel and cut her maſts away then left her. The veſſel has ſince been towed into Leghorn by ſome boats.

June 5.

The Miniſter of the Interior, has addreſſed a letter to the departmnent of the North, in which he holds out the proſpect of a vaſt importation from Dantzic, Amſterdam, and the North American States.

A private letter from Paris, ſays, that Monge, the Senator, a few days ſince, converſing with Bonaparte about the Concordat, the former obſerved, that he did not think it was *apropos* to have had the Biſhop of Aix to preach at Notre Dame on Eaſter Day, as he was ſo well known to the people, on account of certain anecdotes not much to the credit of his morals! Monge was making ſtill ſtronger obſervations on the proceedings of that day. Bonaparte ſaid, is it thus you mean to talk of the acts of government when you viſit the departments? (he was going in the country). 'I never talk about government, (ſaid Monge) but to you.' 'Then, ſays Bonaparte, this ſhall be the laſt time you ever talk to me.' Monge was formerly his boſom friend.

CONSPIRACY

Againſt the life of Bonaparte.

A private letter from Paris, dated May 24, obſerves, "that it is quite certain that there exiſted a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Bonaparte. Fournier, and a grenadier, of the name of Donadieu, were charged with carrying it into execution. But Bonaparte had timely information of the plan, Fournier has been examined, but has not confeſſed any thing. He has been promiſed pard on if he would develope the whole of the plan; he has refuſed, and demands to be brought to his trial—he has been conducted to the Temple—ſuch is the ſtate of this affair. Fournier paſſes for a moſt determined man and dangerous character.

"Bonaparte is reported to have ſaid to ſome one, that within theſe few days one hundred and fifty grenadiers of the guard had demanded their diſmiſſion. As the ſituation of grenadier of the guard is very advantageous, we can only attribute this proceeding to the diſcontent which has been endeavoured to be ſpread among them. It appears that commands have been given to almoſt all the Generals who are now at Paris, and they are for the moſt part on the point of departing.—Within theſe two days diſturbances have taken place in certain parts of the city on account of the high price of bread. Several bakers were without a ſupply of that article; abundance is reſtored, and we know not how to account for the momentary ſcarcity. The moſt likely cauſe is the diſcontent of the bakers themſelves, who averſe to the government charging itſelf, as formerly, with the diſtribution of it in Paris; it appears that things are eſtabliſhed on the ſame footing as before the revolution. The inquietude which has prevailed, is alſo attrributod to the ſecret maneovres to excite diſcontent among the people, at the moment of voting for the prolongation of the Conſulate. We are aſſured that ſome of the country people have refuſed to vote till the bread is cheaper. It is dreadful dear in Paris and in the environs. The numbers of perſons in Paris who have ſigned their names with the Notaries is very limited. Thre is not a notary whoſe liſt exceeds 15 perſons and of thoſe there is a greater proportion, of CI-DEVANT Nobles than of other claſſes. The people appear very indifferent upon the ſubject. In Provence the ſignatures have been infinitely more conſiderable.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 20.

"There has not been as yet any thin publiſhed, either officially or otherwiſe, reſpecting the reported conſpiracy of the 5th of May. All that is certainly known on the ſubject is, that no leſs than twenty of the French Generals are either in confinement or in exile. Angereau and Maſſena were conducted three days ſince, to the Caſtle of Vincennes, which, you muſt recollect, was an ancient ſtate priſon, about a league from Paris. The taſk of moununting guard at the Thuilleries is at preſent performed by the Corps des Guides who were never before called to that duty. Theſe are a body of men, brave to deſperation, who accompanied Bonaparte both in Italy & Egypt, and whom, by his largeſſes, he was greatly attached to his perſon.

The Grenadiers of the Conſular Guard, who before diſcharged this duty at the Palace, are ſtill at the barracks of Courbervoie and Ruelle, two leagues from Paris, to which places they were ſent on the 5th inſtant. It is ſuppoſed that they will not be recalled previouſly to the arrival of 1500 choſen men whom the Italian Republic is about to ſend as a guard of honor to its Preſident."

BOSTON, Auguſt 3.

Arrived, ſchr. Little John, Porter, Amſterdam. Spoke, June 5, lat. 49, long. 11, 30, ſhip Fame, from New-York for London; ſame day, ſhip Mary from Charleſton, June 27, lat. 46, long. 42, ſchr. Falcon, Kenniſon, from Boſton for Rotterdam. July 4, lat. 46, 15, long. 36, ſhip Maryann, from New-York for St. Sebaſtians. July 7, lat. 45 45, long. 38 30, ſhip Ranger, of Boſton, Lovell, from Charleſton for London.

A ſchr. from S. Carolina. Spoke July 26, a ſmall ſchr. from Boſton for Virginia. July 27, lat. 37, 42, long. 74, 30, a brig from Jerſey for Virginia. July 27, lat. 38, ſchr. Mount Hope, Bennot, from Rhode Iſland for Alexandria. July 30, ſchr. Friendſhip, Foſter, from Boſton for Alexandria.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

[We are indebted for the following intereſting article to a very reſpectable commercial houſe in this city, by whom it was received from the American Conſul.]

*At a meeting of the Truſtees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland, on Monday, the 25th of January,* 1802.

Hon. WILLIAM SKEFFINGTON, in the Chair.

The Board proceeded to take into conſideration the report from the Committee appointed "To enquire into the cauſe of the injury lately done to Linens, and whether the ſame be attributed to any new mode of Bleaching, and whether it be expedient to prohibit the further uſe of the Detergent Salt."

And the board having conſidered the ſame, agreed to the report.

The board having then proceeded to take into conſideration that part of the foregoing Report which relates to the means recommended for maintaining the foreign credit of the Iriſh Linen Trade,

Reſolved,

"That in order to ſupport the credit of the Iriſh Linen in foreign markets, this board will pay the freight & inſurance of all Linen ſealed by any ſeal maſter in Ireland, which ſhall be returned and adjudged by a jury, in a ſummary way, according to the Linen law, to be unſound, tender or fraudulent, and to make reparation for any loſs ſuſtained thereby, out of the fines they may levy on the ſeal-maſter."

Ordered,

"That the foregoing reſolution be communicated to the American Conſul, and all perſons concerned in the American Trade."

*(A true Copy)*

JAMES CORRY, *Sec'ry.*

NEW-CASTLE, (Del.) Auguſt 2.

Incloſed a liſt of American veſſels which we left July 22, at Cape Francois. We had a paſſage of nine days, with the ſchr. Brothers, late, capt. Rodoſie. The ſchr. Sally, Childs for Philadelphia, ſailed two days before us.

Brig Norfolk, Croſbey, Charleſton; ſhip Atlantic, Doty, New-York; ſchr, Reſolution, Brown, Baltimore; Polly and Nancy, Bruſter, Philadelphia; brig Ann, Brown, Norfolk; Union, Thomas, Philadelphia; Lucy, Blanchard, Portland; Mary, Bird, Weaver, Baltimore; ſchr. Honey, Caſtor, Norfolk; Friendſhip, Hathaway, Wilmington: N. C. Dolphin, Jones, Philadelphia; ſhip Serpent, Spear, Balt. brig Nancy, Effington, Philadel-

phia; sloop Edward, Calliord, do. schr. Industry, Davis, Norfolk; Charming Peggy, Newton, Newport; sloop Moncevery, Comble, Charleston; schooner Sparrow, Darnet, Baltimore; Topsham, Ranson, Charleston; brig Sally, Stephenson, of Philadelphia; schooner Iris, Deculs, Boston; Pheonix, Fiot, Charleston; snow William, Quandrille, Philadelphia; sloop Boston Packet, Fryban, Edenton; brig Favorite, Erickson, Philadelphia; schr. Persa, Mills, Savanna; brig Colturn, Spender, Charleston; Paisley Johnston, N. York; Uranious, Cottle, Boston; schr. Resolution, Chewack, New Bedford; Delaware, Shair, Wilmington; Venus, Bostert, Charleston; Fame, Slocum, Winton; Moneway, Ray, Salem; Fame, Gratburgh, Philadelphia; Sally, Howard, Wilmington, N. C. Norfolk, Darnkel, Baltimore; schr. May Flower, Logan, Savannah; brig Lovely Lucy, Fullerton, Philadelphia; Viper, Chamberlain, Baltimore; Warren, Eddy, ———; schr. Example, Courside, Baltimore; sloop Bilbo, Thatcher, Boston; ship Louisa, Wilson, Philadelphia; Resaides, Dimple, New-York; brig Two Brothers, Charleston; Serious, Stevenson, New Orleans.

The 22d July, came in, 1 ship, 2 brigs and a schooner, all American colors.

The schr. Brothers, late capt. Rocloffs, sailed in company with brig Sea Nymph, for N. York parted the 24th at night, off Maraguana.

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BALTIMORE, August 7.

Arrived last evening, schooner Thomas capt. Boden, from Jamaica. Left there, ship Nancy Niverson, captain Beard, of Norfolk, and brig Alexandria, Die, of Alexandria.

The English brig General Nugent, that sailed for Jamaica before the Thomas, had not arrived before capt. Boden sailed.

The schr. Harriet, from Boston, passed the fort last evening.

Arrived this morning, barque Herald, Robinson, from London, via New-York. July 15, lat. 38, 35, long. 64, 00, spoke ship Mary, Booth, from Boston bound to the north west coast of America, all well.

Also schr. Somerset, Brown, from Bordeaux. Lat. 35 28, long. 70, 00, spoke brig Chance, Every, from Charleston to Marcita, out 5 days.

Also schooner Cornelia, Geer, from N. York. Saw a frigate bound up the Potomac, supposed to be the Essex.

*List of American vessels at Bordeaux the 17th June, 1802, received by captain Brown, of the schr. Somerset.*

Ships Delaware, Smith, Philadelphia sold; Hazard, Aydelot, Wilmington; Lydia, Hayward, Charleston; Sheffield, Linch, N. York, sold; Jefferson, M'Condray, Boston; Felicity, Reed, Philadelphia; Diana, Stirling, New-York; John and Francis, Barr, Charleston; Dispatch, Scott, New-York; Margaretta, Gardner, Philadelphia; Rosseau, M'Leveen, ditto; Enterprize, New-York, just arrived; brigs Helena, Carpenter, York Town; Elizabeth, Williams, New York; Francis, Ruft, Salem; Rebecca, O'Hara, Charleston; Carolina, Grant, Philadelphia; Swan, Lunt, New York; Fame, Missroon, Charleston; Blossom, Gunderson, do; Mary, Smith, New York; Peace, Sydleman, do. Catisto, Adams, Boston.

And a number of others, names not recollected.

Several of the above waiting to be sold.

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# Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

For some time past it has been the constant aim of Democratic Editors to impress an idea that they wish to restore to "*society that harmony without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things.*" That no one deprecates, more than the Editor of this paper, the political divisions which now and for some time have infected our country, he hesitates not to aver, and that no one would more sincerely rejoice at "*a union of all honest men*" he is likewise ready to delare—but to suffer the present rulers to enjoy their ill gotten power without comment upon their actions, be they ever so destructive in their tendency, is what I never will do so long as I have a pair of scissars to cut a paragraph from another paper, a friend who will furnish me, or a pen to scribble one myself.

I beg the particular attention of the friends of *good government* to the vile tricks those Editors thus endeavor to play off on them—their professions are as "*a tinckling cymbal or sounding brass*"—they no more wish to conciliate harmony than Satan does to make us all good christians; it is about as much their interest to do the one, as it is his to do the other.

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"Every friend of humanity must deplore the repeated attempts to renew those scenes of distraction and political fury of which our country has so recently experienced the baneful effects, and to cause bleed afresh the wounds inflicted by party rancour upon social happiness and national honor. If this spirit is not repressed by the virtuous, liberal and enlightened, long may posterity lament the indiscriminate sacrifice at the altar of party, of personal reputation, talents and integrity, and perhaps the prostration of their dearest rights, at the shrines of ambition and anarchy.

"It was an opinion of Montesquieu, that less energy can be exerted by a democratic than any other form of government:—if this sentiment be correct, the greater necessity must exist for the support of the people to the representatives of their own choice. In a free state the existence of party is perhaps necessary for the security of liberty, but this party spirit to be serviceable must be tempered with moderation and must not be extended beyond the political walks of the public functionaries it assails. Whenever it degenerates to faction, malevolence and calumny are the weapons it employs, the fountains of political happiness are poisoned, virtue and vice are deprived of their distinctions, and men are only estimated by their clamorous maledictions of their opponents.

"We are blessed with a government of our own choice; the men who administer it have received evidences of the confidence of a large majority of the people. Respect for the opinions, wishes and feelings of so great a body of their fellow citizens, we should suppose would alone be sufficient to induce the enemies of the administration to confine their opposition to those limits which decency and a common regard to the usages of civilized society would prescribe. The vulgarity of expression, and indecency of abuse indicative of the want of education and talent, with which the columns of what are termed the Federal papers are constantly crouded, must exhibit to the world but a poor specimen of the taste of the American people.

"*The patriot who rejoices in the happiness of his fellow creatures, the scholar who values the literary reputation of his country, the friend of religion who wishes the cultivaition of benevolent principles and sound morality, and the gentleman who conceives the refinement of manners no injury to society, are interested in the correction of an evil fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the community.*"

[Columbian Advertiser, &c.]

Can any person who has been in the habit of reading WESTCOTT's paper since its first establishment, read the foregoing without amazement at the consummate impudence of the fellow.—During the former administration, no calumny his own puerile imagination could suggest, or the infamous columns of the Aurora and other jacobin prints could afford was thought by him too gross to be admitted into his paper—But now, forsooth, that they have gained their diabolical ends, by the basest means, he cries out against an investigation of the conduct of public men and measures. It is a pity this *learned editor* had not, reflected a little sooner on the correctness of the sentiment quoted from Montesquieu, and acted from the conviction he now seems to have of it—it would not have come from him with so ill a grace at this time.

We shall ever hold ourselves bound to make such comments on the proceedings of those who are entrusted with the administration of our government, as our own ideas of a proper respect to the constituted authorities of the country shall point out, and we place a firm reliance on the good sense of our fellow citizens to distinguish between the liberty and licentiousness of them, meagre the attempts of any *jacobin editor* to impress an opinion of their being of the latter class.

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*From the Connecticut Gazette,*

Capt. Sanger, 13 days from Basseterer, Guadaloupe informs that previous to his sailing, the government caused it to be reported, that the English had refused to give up Tobago agreeable to the Treaty; and under a pretence of an expedition to take that Island by force, the black troops and a body of whites were embarked on board two ships of the line and two frigates. Having secured the black, the white troops were relanded; and the next day more blacks male and female were sent on board, and it was said, and implicitly believed, that they were sold to the Spanish government, to be employed in working in the mines of South America; where the fleet is destined. The number of negroes shipped off amounted to 5000.

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FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Those who have been observant spectators of the influence of that destroyer of society, DEMOCRACY, upon the human mind, were well aware, that as soon as her offspring had foisted themselves into the high places of the nation, they would, ere long, in turn, like the children of Saturn, become food for their monster-parent. Accordingly, we find, notwithstanding the exertions of the Aurora, Citizen and other Jeffersonian vehicles of slander, to keep the attention of their whole party intent upon the total extirpation of the federal "*fact*"; yet victims they are to, and devoured they will be by this moon-struck goddess; whose cradle is dissention; grovelling ambition her nurse, and liberty, equality, *vox populi vox Dei*, her lullaby. Her excursions of pleasure are on the "tempestuous sea of liberty" Her chariot is the storm of faction; her handmaid the whirlwind of desolation; and her couch the field of blood. Such a parent! such an offspring!

From the first history of man to the present day, we can find no people who have followed the precepts of this deity, that have not been made a "monument of error" to succeeding ages. But not to descend to antiquity, how was it in France within the memory of us all. Her altar there has been the scaffold, and the guillotine her head minister of the ceremonies. Her reign has ceased for a moment, and hath been succeeded by that of *him who cometh after*—DESPOTISM. "Hither, hither, goddess come," has been the cry among her designing and deluded devotees of this country, till their prayer is about to be granted. Here she seems to be [illegible] attended by all her desolating train. May some angel turn her aside, and disappoint the hopes of *him who cometh after!*

*Apocalypse.*

*Fed. Gaz.*

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FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

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JEFFERSON AND CALLENDER.

No. II.

The Citizen asserts roundly that it is impossible that Mr. Jefferson should have paid Callender the money as asserted.

No; it is not impossible. The fact is too stubborn to be beaten down by the mere assertion of the selfdubbed Cicero. Mr. Jefferson did give Callender twice fifty dollars for writing against the administrations. The truth of the charge does not rest on the veracity of Callender alone; persons are named and appealed to in support of what he alledges. In Callender's last Recorder we find the following passage—

"In the 7th letter to Jones, it was stated that Mr. Jefferson had, unsolicited, sent 100 dollars to assist in printing the two volumes of the Prospect. The money was paid at two different times by his relation, Mr. George Jefferson, who is *ready to attest the fact.*"

But why is not Callender himself entitled to credit? because says the American Citizen, no reliance could EVER be placed on him." Indeed! How then dared Mr. Jefferson to give his sanction to the writings of a man of this description? With what conscience could he permit them to go into the world? Why did he not when the specimen sheets were before him, at least suggest some correction, amendment, revision, or alteration? With what face and under what impression could he compliment him as a writer? But above all, why did he pay him the price of his iniquity? These are questions which must be answered in some other way than has yet been attempted, or the object of Democratic adoration, must in the estimation of this whole community sink into that opprobium which men acquainted with his character have long since attached to him.

After a little unmeaning abuse of the last administration, and some very fulsome compliments to Mr. Jefferson, the Citizen proceeds—

"Nay so far from his standing in need "of paying Callender, or any other hire-"ling, for writing against the late admi-"nistration, with a view to effect the "election of himself to the Presidency, it "is evident that had it not been for fede-"ral arts if not *fraud*, Adams would not "have been elected; Mr. Jefferson would "undoubtedly have succeeded Washing-"ton to the Prefidential chair."

Pray what were the "federal arts, if not FRAUD," which are here charged upon us by this alien editor? Where and how were they practised? Was there any thing sinister, any thing fraudulent in the preference given by a majority of the American people of Mr. Adams to Mr. Jefferson? And yet this simply is the whole amount of subtlety and crime now seriously charged against the federalists. It is enough humiliating to our country, that Mr. Jefferson should at any time hold that station in the government, which was once filled by the great and virtuous Washington; but that he should have been his immediate successor, would have been too injurious to the fame of that illustrious character, and too hurtful to the pride of all who feel a proper interest in the honor of their country. It would have been, by one violent movement, to vibrate from all that was great and good, to the extreme of littleness and depravity. From so sudden a degradation we were saved; not by "arts;" not by "fraud;" but by those manly sentiments which had carried us through the revolution, and had so far supported the administration of our government. The people had not then yielded to that delusion which has since blinded them to the arts of hypocrisy, and made them the dupes of the foulest slander. *Modern* patriotism had not yet numbered its profelytes; a little accession of strength was still wanting, and powerful auxiliaries were found in those restless and discontented spirits, who, spurning the restraints of government in the old world, had traversed the ocean in search of freedom in the new; of that freedom which would give full indulgence to their profligate and licentious dispositions.

With this reinforcement of "distressed fugitives" the "Republicans" made a desperate effort at the last election, and finally succeeded in elevating to that station which a Washington once held, the very man who, [illegible] his administration and whilst he himself was one of its members, employed a press in its abuse; who by holding a private language towards Genet at variance with his official, exposed himself to the reproaches of this foreigner for his baseness and treachery; who abandoned his post on the first appearance of danger and withdrew to the groves of Monticello under the declared pretence of bidding a final adieu to public life, but who instead of pursuing the "philosophic bent of his mind" was incessantly employed in propping up his own popularity by every dishonorable artifice in his power; who encouraged, nay paid for the vilest calumnies against Washington and his administration—paid for the abuse of him whilst living and rewarded the unhallowed hands which invaded his sacred tomb, & attempted to blast his memory. But the madness which produced this disgraceful event is subsiding; reason is fast resuming her empire, and an indignant people will ere long with becoming scorn hurl the pigmy politician, the hollow-hearted philosopher from the place which he has usurped in their affections and confidence.

*(To be continued.)*

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NORFOLK, August 5.

Arrived, British brig Ceres, capt. Leroix, from Jersey.

Arrived, the schr. Sisters, capt. Brown, from St. Kitts.

Arrived, ship William Littlejohn, Fosdick, from Bonavista.

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## *Potomack Navigation.*

At a general meeting of the POTOMACK COMPANY held on Monday the 2d instant, a Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of three per cent. per annum was declared for the time since the Locks at the Great Falls have been opened, and five dollars and fifty cents per share the amount thereof, will be paid to the respective stockholders or to their legal representatives on demand, by the Treasurer of the Company in George-Town.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH CARLTON, Treasurer.

George-Town, August 5. 3w8

## MAIL PILOT.

THE subscriber having extended his line of stages to Alexandria, begs leave to solicit the patronage of the citizens of that place, and informs them, that he will continue to run his stages to the house of Mr. Peter Hiskell, where seats may be taken as usual for Georgetown, City of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York—the fare and allowance as formerly.

JOHN H. BARNEY.

Georgetown, July 30. eo7t

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## 100 SACKS FINE SALT

for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

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## GUNPOWDER.

*Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder*, by the quarter cask. Also,

*Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter* cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from *Isaac Mc'Pherson* to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale upon the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:

Three several parcels of land, lying upon the south side of Occoquan, in the county of Prince William.—One of the said parcels has a front of 120 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this there is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four stories high, with two water wheels, four pair stones of seven feet diameter each, with all the machinery lately introduced into merchant mills, in complete order. This mill is situated upon a stream sufficient to work the four pair of stones and the machinery of the mill the year through; upon this [illegible] also erected a BRICK Dwelling House, 36 feet by 24. Another of the said parcels of ground adjoining thereto has 80 feet front, and is of the same depth, upon which is erected a Warehouse.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other two parcels.——5700 dollars of the purchase money must be paid in hand, a credit on any further sum the property may sell for will be given as can be agreed upon on the day of sale.

JAMES KEITH.

July 28. eodf

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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

*The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,*

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law require *ten dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 29. eo.

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## FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—

London Brown Stout,

10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2. d

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## *FOR NEW-YORK,*

The SCHOONER

ENTERPRIZE,

Wm. Mitchel, Master; for freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

R. B. JAMESSON.

*Who has received by the said vessel a very general assortment of*

## *GROCERIES,*

Consisting of

Fine Jamaica and loaf sugar, Cogniac & Barcelona brandy, Port, Claret, Teneriffe, and a few cases of Champaigne wines of a very superior quality, Holland geneva, Muscatel raisins in boxes, green coffee, pearl barley, clean and white Georgia cotton, salt-petre refined, Cayenne pepper, Peruvian bark red and pale, pimento, glaubler salts, one seroon first quality flotant indigo, fine white ginger ground and double bolted, fig blue, mould candles, rosin in barrels, 20 boxes Godfried's superior segars.

*Also,*

20 Quarter chests of assorted TEAS, imported in the present month.

July 20. eo12t

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## *For Private Sale.*

The whole of my property situated on Princess street, in the Town of Alexandria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses with sufficient lots attached to each.—They will be sold together or separate as may suit persons inclined to purchase.—For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 22. d3teo

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## NOTICE.

Having employed Mr. HENRY COUPAR to collect the different debts due to the estates of Elisha C. Dick, Andrew and William Ramsay, and James Gillies. All persons therefore who are indebted to either of the said estates are requested to make immediate payment to the said Henry Coupar who is fully authorised to grant receipts for the same.

JOHN Mc'IVER.

July 29. eo1m

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*I have, just received, and offer for sale by the piece or greater quantity.*

2 Boxes Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

1 Bale [illegible] Calicoes, very fine,

1 Ditto Dedursy, or Coat Cloths.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

In consequence of arrangements made with the proprietors of the Boston Window Glass manufactory, I shall be enabled to execute orders for any quantity or dimensions, at the prices at which it is sold at the manufactory.

August 5. eo

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*Just received from Baltimore,*

AND FOR SALE,

English Walnuts, Filberts,

Soft Shelled Almonds,

Scotch Herrings.

A. WILLIS.

August 5. eo

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JUST PUBLISHED,

*And for sale at R. J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,*

## RURAL TALES,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the "Farmer's Boy," to which is prefixed the life of the author, not published in any other edition.——Price 62½ cents, bound and lettered.

*Also,*

*Modern Gratitude No. 5.*

*Price 25 cents.*

August 4.

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## *FISHING LANDINGS.*

The subscriber offers to let for the next spring season, or for a term of three years, his three principal SHAD & HERRING LANDINGS at Warburton. The Point or Warehouse landing (on which are two places for landing the nets on the flood and ebb tides) is not inferior to any landing on Potomack, when properly fished, and there will be a commodious fish house on it before next season: the others at the mouth of Swan Creek and at the Cliff the north of Piscataway Creek, will be let cheaper, and seperately if agreeable.

THOMAS DIGGS.

Warburton, July 19. 1aw6t

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Just Received,

*and for sale at this Office,*

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

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## R. & J. GRAY

*Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:*

### Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

### Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

### School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Psalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

### Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

### Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

### Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

### Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

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## *JUST RECEIVED*

*From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:*

Holland gin, French brandy,

Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,

Best fresh teas, coffee,

Loaf and brown sugar,

First quality Spanish segars,

Best English cheese,

Excellent soft shelled almonds,

Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,

Excellent prunes,

Anchovies of the last importation,

Olives of ditto,

Best salad oil,

Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,

Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,

Market, cane and work baskets,

Philadelphia cedar ware,

Glass ware of different kinds,

Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 14. d

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*Printing in all its variety executed at this office.*

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## GEORGE BEARD

*Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a*

HOUSE OF

## *ENTERTAINMENT*

FOR TRAVELLERS,

At the junction of the George-Town Bridge road to the Great-Falls road, leading from Alexandria to the Great-Falls, and to Leesburgh.

N. B. He will use his utmost endeavors to please those who may chuse to call on him.

August 7. eo3t

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## *This is to Give Notice,*

That the subscriber has in his possession a Chesnut colored horse taken from a man who calls himself Thomas Cottrel, on the 4th day of August, about 17 miles from Alexandria on the Leesburg road. The horse has a blaze in his face, and his two hind feet white, about 14 hands high and is supposed to be nine years old. The person from whom he was taken has since eloped. Any person proving property and paying reasonable charges may have him by applying at the lower end of Duke-street, Alexandria.

JOHN BLAKNEY.

August 7. eo3t

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## *To be Rented,*

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

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## *BAR IRON*

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

*Five Tons in bars of different sizes,*

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

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## *JUST PUBLISHED,*

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls.

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